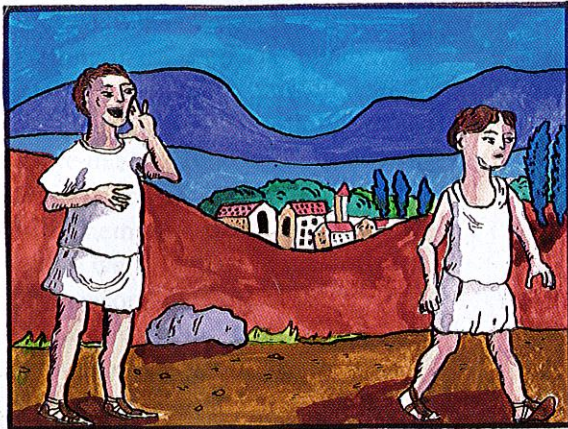
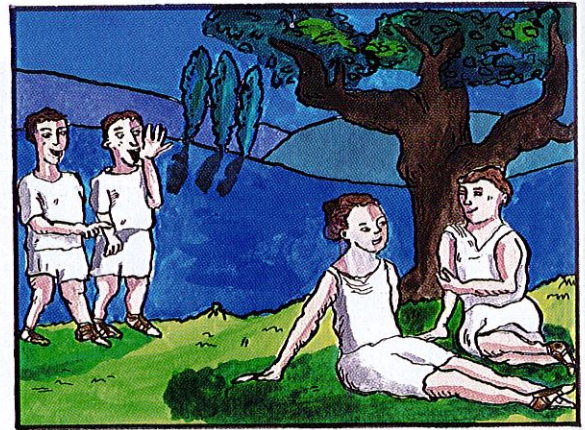


Chapter 4

At the fountain



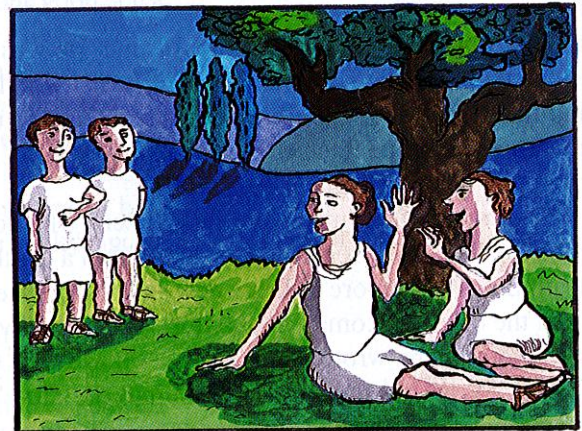
puer puellam videt; eam vocat.



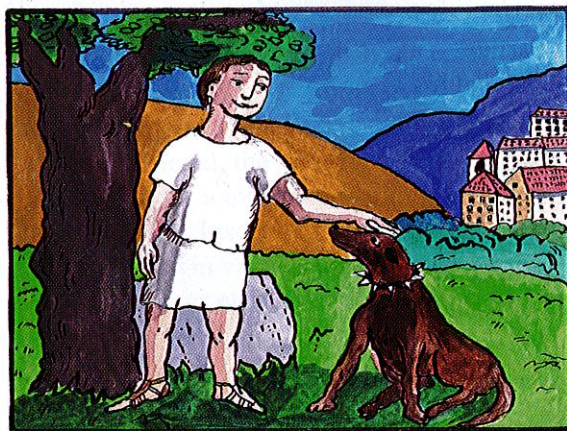
puerī puellās vident; eās vocant.



puella puerum audit et respondet.



puellae puerōs audiunt et respondent.



Argus bonus est.



Argus et Fidus malī sunt.

Latin distinguishes between *singular* (one person or thing) and *plural* (more than one) by changing word endings. This applies to verbs, nouns and adjectives.

Vocabulary 4

<i>verbs</i>		<i>adverbs</i>		<i>nouns</i>	
adest	he/she is present	cūr?	why?	amīcus	friend
cūrat	he/she cares, looks after	dīū	for a long time	lūdus	school
accēdit	he/she approaches	iam	now, already	<i>pronouns</i>	
prōcēdit	he/she goes forward	lentē	slowly	eōs, eās	them (acc. pl.)
surgit	he/she rises	saepe	often	ille, illa	he, she
dormit	he/she sleeps	tandem	at last	<i>conjunctions</i>	
venit	he/she comes			quod	because
<i>adjectives</i>				ubi	when
magnus, -a, -um	great, big				
miser, misera, miserum	miserable				
multus, -a, -um	much, many				

Scintilla and Horatia at the fountain

Read aloud, understand and translate the following story

cotidiē ubi Flaccus ad agrum prōcēdit, Scintilla et Horātia ad fontem festīnant. magnās urnās portant. ubi ad fontem veniunt, multae fēminae iam adsunt. aliae aquam dūcunt, aliae urnās plēnās portant. Scintilla eās salūtat et diū colloquium cum amīcīs
5 facit. Horātia cum puellīs lūdit. tandem Scintilla aquam dūcit et domum redit. Horātia quoque aquam dūcit et post Scintillam festīnat.

urna magna est; Horātia eam aegrē portat. subitō lāpsat; urna ad terram cadit; aqua in terram effluit. Horātia in terrā sedet;
10 'heu, heu,' inquit; 'urna frācta est.' Scintillam vocat; illa redit et 'ō filiā,' inquit, 'cūr in terrā sedēs? surge* et aliam urnam ā casā portā*.' Horātia surgit; ad casam redit et aliam urnam ad fontem portat. aquam dūcit et domum festīnat.

ubi Horātia domum redit, Quīntus iam ad lūdum prōcēdit.
15 lentē ambulat et saepe cōsistit. Horātia festīnat et mox eum videt. 'manē*, Quīnte,' inquit. manet Quīntus; Horātia ad eum currit. ad lūdum ūnā prōcēdunt.

*NB **surge** (get up!), **portā** (carry!) **manē** (wait!): these verbs are in the imperative form, the part of the verb used to give orders; it is explained in chapter 8.

cotidiē every day
fontem the spring; **urnās** water pots
aliae ... aliae some ... others
dūcunt draw; **plēnās** full
colloquium ... facit makes conversation, chats
cum amīcīs with her friends
lūdit plays; **domum** (to) home
quoque also; **post** after
aegrē with difficulty; **lāpsat** slips
effluit flows out
heu, heu! alas, alas!; **frācta** broken
ā casā from the house
cōsistit stops
ūnā together